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**re·par·ti·tion** (rē-pär-tish'ən) *n.* 1. Distribution; apportionment. 2. A partitioning again or in a different way. —**repartition** *tr.v.* -tioned, -tion·ing, -tions. To partition again; redivide.

**re·pass** (rē-päss') *v.* -passed, -pass·ing, -pass·es. —*tr.* 1. To pass (something) again. 2. To cause to pass again in the opposite direction. —*intr.* To pass again; go by again. —**re·pas·sage** (-ij) *n.*

**re·past** (rē-päst') *n.* A meal or the food eaten or provided at a meal. —**repaſt** *v.* -past·ed, -past·ing, -pasts. —*intr.* To eat or feast. —*tr.* Obsolete. To give food to. [Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin repastus, from past participle of repascere, to feed : *re-*, *re-* + Latin pascere, to feed; see pā- in Appendix.]

**re·pa·tri·ate** (rē-pā-trē-āt') *tr.v.* -at·ed, -at·ing, -ates. To restore or return to the country of birth, citizenship, or origin: repatriate war refugees. —**repatriate** (-it, -āt') *n.* One who has been repatriated. [Late Latin repatriare, repatriāt-, to return to one's country : *re-*, *re-* + patria, native country; see EXPATRIATE.] —**re·pa·tri·a·tion** *n.*

**re·pay** (rē-pā') *v.* -paid (-pād'), -pay·ing, -pays. —*tr.* 1. To pay back: repaid a debt. 2. To give back, either in return or in compensation: repay kindness with kindness. 3. To make a return or compensation for: a company that repays hard work with bonuses. 4. To make or do in return: repay a call. —*intr.* To make repayment or requital. —**re·pay/a·ble** *adj.* —**re·pay/men**t *n.*

**re·peal** (rē-pēl') *tr.v.* -pealed, -peal·ing, -peels. 1. To revoke or rescind, especially by an official or formal act. 2. Obsolete. To summon back or recall, especially from exile. —**repeal** *n.* The act or process of repealing. [Middle English repelen, repealen, from Anglo-Norman repeler, alteration of Old French rapeler : *re-*, *re-* + *apelēr*, to appeal; see APPEAL.] —**re·peal/-a·ble** *adj.* —**re·peal'er** *n.*

**re·peat** (rē-pēt') *v.* -peat·ed, -peat·ing, -peats. —*tr.* 1. To say again: repeat a question. 2. To utter in duplication of another's utterance. 3. To recite from memory. 4. To tell to another. 5. To do, experience, or produce again: repeat past successes. 6. To express (oneself) in the same way or words: repeats himself constantly. —*intr.* 1. To do or say something again. 2. To commit the fraudulent offense of voting more than once in a single election. —**repeat** *n.* Abbr. rpt. 1. An act of repeating. 2. Something repeated: a repeat of a television program. 3. Music. a. A passage or section that is repeated. b. A sign usually consisting of two vertical dots, indicating a passage to be repeated. —**repeat** *adj.* Of, relating to, or being something that repeats or is repeated: a repeat offender; a repeat performance of the play. [Middle English repeten, from Old French repeter, from Latin repetere, to seek again : *re-*, *re-* + petere, to seek; see pet- in Appendix.] —**re·peat'a·bil/i·ty** *n.* —**re·peat'a·ble** *adj.*

**SYNONYMS:** repeat, iterate, reiterate, restate. The central meaning shared by these verbs is "to state again": repeated the warning; iterate a demand; reiterating a question; restated the obvious.

**re·peat·ed** (rē-pēt'ēd) *adj.* Said, done, or occurring again and again: We heard repeated knocks on the door.

**re·peat·ed·ly** (rē-pēt'ēd-lē) *adv.* More than once; again and again.

**re·peat·er** (rē-pēt'ēr) *n.* 1. One that repeats: "[The] tourists are mainly repeaters from the United States and Canada who come for the peace and quiet" (James Kerr). 2. A watch or clock with a pressure-activated mechanism that strikes the hour. 3. A repeating firearm. 4. A student who repeats a course, usually one that has been failed. 5. One who fraudulently votes more than once in a single election. 6. One who has been convicted of wrongdoing more than once, especially for the same offense.

**re·peat·ing decimal** (rē-pēt'ēng) *n.* Mathematics. A decimal in which a pattern of one or more digits is repeated indefinitely, for example, 0.3333 ... Also called circulating decimal, recurring decimal.

**repeating firearm** *n.* A firearm capable of firing several times without being reloaded.

**re·pel** (rē-pēl') *v.* -pelled, -pel·ling, -pels. —*tr.* 1. To ward off or keep away; drive back: repel insects. 2. To offer resistance to; fight against: repel an invasion. 3. To refuse to accept; reject: a company that was trying to repel a hostile takeover. 4. To turn away from; spurn. 5. To cause aversion or distaste in: Her rudeness repels everyone. See Synonyms at disgust. See Usage Note at repulse. 6. To be resistant to; be incapable of absorbing or mixing with: Oil repels water. 7. Physics. To present an opposing force to; push back or away by a force: Electric charges of the same sign repel one another. —*intr.* 1. To offer a resistant force to something. 2. To cause aversion or distaste: behavior that repels. [Middle English repellen, from Old French repeller, from Latin repellere : *re-*, *re-* + *pellere*, to drive; see pel-<sup>5</sup> in Appendix.] —**re·pel'lēr** *n.*

**re·pel·lent** also **re·pel·lant** (rē-pēl'ēnt) *adj.* 1. a. Serving or tending to repel. b. Able to repel. 2. Inspiring aversion or distaste; repulsive. See Synonyms at hateful, offensive. 3. Resistant or impervious to a substance. Often used in combination: water-repellent fabric. —*n.* 1. One that repels. 2. a. A substance used to repel insects. b. A substance or treatment for making a fabric or surface impervious or resistant to something

else. —**re·pel/lence**, **re·pel/len·cy** *n.* —**re·pel/len·tly** *adv.* **re·pent**<sup>1</sup> (ri-pēnt') *v.* -pent·ed, -pent·ing, -pents. —*intr.* done or failed to do; be contrite. 2. To feel such regret for past conduct as to change one's mind regarding it: repented of irresponsible behavior. 3. To make a change for the better as a result of remorse or contrition for one's sins. —*tr.* 1. To feel regret or remorse for: repent one's sins. 2. To cause to feel remorse or regret. [Middle English repenten, from Old French repentir, *re-* + *pentir*, to be sorry (from Vulgar Latin \*paenitire, from Latin paenitēre).] —**re·pent'er** *n.*

**re·pent**<sup>2</sup> (rē'pānt) *adj.* Biology. Creeping along the ground prostrate. [Latin rēpēns, rēpent-, present participle of rēpere, to creep.]

**re·pen·tance** (rē-pēn'tāns) *n.* 1. The act or process of repenting. 2. Remorse or contrition for past conduct or sin. See Synonyms at penitence.

**re·pen·tant** (rē-pēn'tānt) *adj.* Characterized by or demonstrating repentance; penitent. —**re·pen·tant·ly** *adv.*

**Re·pen·ti·gny** (rē-pān-tē-nēy') A town of southern Quebec, Canada, a residential suburb of Montreal. Population, 34,419.

**re·per·cu·sion** (rē'par-kush'ən, rēp'ər-ər') *n.* 1. An often indirect effect, influence, or result that is produced by an event or action. See Synonyms at impact. 2. A recoil, rebounding, or reciprocal motion after impact. 3. A reflection, especially of sound [Middle English repercuſioun, from Old French repercuſion, from Latin repercuſiō, repercuſiōn-, from repercuſus, past participle of repercuſere, to cause to rebound : *re-*, *re-* + percūſere, to strike; see PERCUSS.] —**re·per·cuſive** *adj.*

**rep·er·to·ire** (rēp'ər-tōrē') *n.* 1. The stock of songs, plays, operas, readings, or other pieces that a player or company is prepared to perform. 2. The range or number of skills, aptitudes, or special accomplishments of a particular person or group. [French répertoire, from Old French, from Late Latin repertoriū. See REPERTORY.]

**rep·er·to·ry** (rēp'ər-tōrē, -tōr'ē) *n.*, pl. -ries. 1. A repertoire. 2. a. A theater in which a resident company presents works from a specified repertoire, usually in alternation. b. A repertory company. 3. a. A place, such as a storehouse, where a stock of things is kept; a repository. b. Something stored in or as if in such a place; a stock or collection. [Late Latin repertoriū, past participle of reperiri, to find out : *re-*, *re-* + parīre, to get, beget; see perō-<sup>1</sup> in Appendix.] —**rep·er·to·ri·al** *adj.*

**repertory company** *n.* A company that presents and performs a number of different plays or other works during a season, usually in alternation.

**rep·e·tend** (rēp'i-tēnd', rēp'i-tēnd') *n.* 1. A word, sound, or phrase that is repeated; a refrain. 2. Mathematics. The digit or group of digits that repeats infinitely in a repeating decimal. [From Latin repetendum, neuter gerundive of repetere, to repeat. See REPEAT.]

**rep·e·ti·tion** (rēp'i-tish'ən) *n.* Abbr. rep. 1. The act or process or an instance of repeating or being repeated. 2. A recitation or recital, especially of prepared or memorized material. [Middle English repeticioun, from Old French repeticion, from Latin repetitiō, repetition, from repetitus, past participle of repetere, to repeat. See REPEAT.] —**rep·e·ti·tion·al** *adj.*

**rep·e·ti·tious** (rēp'i-tish'əs) *adj.* Filled with repetition, especially needless or tedious repetition. —**rep·e·ti·tious·ly** *adv.* —**rep·e·ti·tious·ness** *n.*

**re·pet·i·tive** (rē-pēt'i-tiv) *adj.* Given to or characterized by repetition. —**re·pet·i·tive·ly** *adv.* —**re·pet·i·tive·ness** *n.*

**re·phrase** (rē-frāz') *tr.v.* -phrased, -phras·ing, -phras·es. To phrase again, especially to state in a new, clearer, or different way.

**re·pine** (rē-pīn') *intr.v.* -pined, -pin·ing, -pines. 1. To be discontented or low in spirits; complain or fret. 2. To yearn after something: Immigrants who repined for their homeland. [Middle English repinen, to be aggrieved : *re-*, *re-* + pinen, to yearn; see PINE<sup>2</sup>.] —**re·pin'er** *n.*

**repl.** abbr. Replace; replacement.

**re·place** (rē-plās') *tr.v.* -placed, -plac·ing, -plac·es. Abbr. repl. 1. To put back into a former position or place. 2. To take or fill the place of. 3. To be or provide a substitute for. 4. To pay back or return; refund. —**re·place/a·ble** *adj.* —**re·plac·er** *n.*

**SYNONYMS:** replace, supplant, supersede. These verbs are compared as they mean to turn someone or something out and place another in his, her, or its stead. To replace is to be or furnish an equivalent or a substitute in the place of another, especially another that has been lost, depleted, worn out, or discharged: "A conspiracy was carefully engineered to replace the Directory by three Consuls" (H.G. Wells). "I succeed him [Benjamin Franklin as envoy to France]; no one could replace him" (Thomas Jefferson). Supplant often suggests the use of intrigue or underhanded tactics to take another's place: "The rivaling poor Jones, and supplanting him in her affections, added another spur to his pursuit" (Henry Fielding). The term does not, however, invariably have this connotation: "The steam engine began to supplant the muscular power of men and animals" (James Harvey Robinson). To supersede is to replace one person or thing by another held to be superior, more valuable or useful, or less antiquated: "In our island

**replacement**

the Latin appears never to have superseded the old Gaelic speech" (Macaulay). "Each of us carries his own life-form—an indeterminate form which cannot be superseded by any other" (Carl Jung).

**re·place·ment** (ri-pläs'mant) *n.* Abbr. **rep1.** 1. The act or process of replacing or of being replaced; substitution. 2. One that replaces, especially a person assigned to a vacant military position.

**replacement therapy** *n.* Administration of a body substance to compensate for the loss, as from disease or surgery, of a gland or tissue that would normally produce the substance.

**re·plant** (rē-plänt') *tr.v.* **-plant·ed**, **-plant·ing**, **-plants**. 1. To plant (something) again or in a new place: *separated and replanted the perennials*. 2. To supply with new plants: *replant a window box*. 3. To reattach (an organ or limbs, for example) surgically to the original site. —**replant** (rē'plänt') *n.* Something replanted. —**re·plan·ta·tion** *n.*

**re·play** (rē-plä') *tr.v.* **-played**, **-play·ing**, **-plays**. To play over again: *replay a tennis match*; *replay a tape*; *replay history*.

—**replay** (rē'plä') *n.* 1. The act or process of replaying. 2. Something replayed. 3. An instant replay.

**re·plen·ish** (ri-plän'ish) *v.* **-ished**, **-ish·ing**, **-ish·es**. —*tr.* 1. To fill or make complete again; add a new stock or supply to: *replenish the larder*. 2. To inspire or nourish: *The music will replenish my weary soul*. —*intr.* To become full again. [Middle English *replenissen*, from Old French *replenir*, *repleniss-*: *re-* + *plenir*, to fill (from *plein*, full, from Latin *plenus*; see *pele-* in Appendix).] —**re·plen·ish·er** *n.* —**re·plen·ish·ment** *n.*

**re·plete** (ri-plēt') *adj.* 1. Abundantly supplied; abounding: *a stream replete with trout*; *an apartment replete with Empire furniture*. 2. Filled to satiation; gorged. 3. Usage Problem. Complete: *a computer system replete with color monitor, printer, and software*. [Middle English, from Old French, from Latin *repletus*, past participle of *replēre*, to refill: *re-*, *re-* + *plēre*, to fill; see *pele-* in Appendix.] —**re·plete·ness** *n.*

**USAGE NOTE:** *Replete* means "abundantly supplied" and is not generally accepted as a synonym for *complete*.

**re·ple·tion** (ri-plē'shan) *n.* 1. The condition of being fully supplied or completely filled. 2. A state of excessive fullness.

**re·plev·i·a·ble** (ri-plēv'i-a-bal) *adj.* Law. Recoverable by replevin: *repleviable property*.

**re·plev·in** (ri-plēv'in) Law. *n.* 1. An action to recover personal property said or claimed to be unlawfully taken. 2. The writ or procedure of such an action. —**replevin** *tr.v.* **-ined**, **-in·ing**, **-ines**. To replevy. [Middle English, from Anglo-Norman *replevien*, from *replevir*, to give as a security: *re-*, *re-* + *plevir*, to pledge (from Late Latin *plebrev*, of Germanic origin).]

**re·plev·y** (ri-plēv'ē) Law. *tr.v.* **-ied**, **-y·ing**, **-ies**. To regain possession of by a writ of replevin. —**replevy** *n.*, *pl.* **-ies**. A replevin. [Anglo-Norman *replevir*. See REPLEVIN.]

**rep·li·ca** (rēp'li-kā) *n.* 1. A copy or reproduction of a work of art, especially one made by the original artist. 2. A copy or reproduction, especially one on a scale smaller than the original. [Italian, from *replicare*, to repeat, from Late Latin *replicare*, from Latin, to fold back. See REPLICATE.]

**rep·li·case** (rēp'li-kās', -kāz') *n.* An enzyme that promotes the synthesis of a complementary RNA molecule from an RNA template. [REPLIC(ATE) + -ASE.]

**rep·li·cate** (rēp'li-kāt') *v.* **-cat·ed**, **-cat·ing**, **-cates**. —*tr.* 1. To duplicate, copy, reproduce, or repeat. 2. Biology. To reproduce or make an exact copy or copies of (genetic material, a cell, or an organism). 3. To fold over or bend back. —*intr.* To become replicated; undergo replication. —**replicate** (-kit) also **rep·li·cat·ed** (-kā'tid) *adj.* Folded over or bent back upon itself: *a replicate leaf*. —**replicate** (-kit)n. A repetition of an experiment or a procedure. [Middle English *replicaten*, from Late Latin *replicare*, *replicat-*, to repeat, from Latin, to fold back: *re-*, *re-* + *placire*, to fold; see *plek-* in Appendix.] —**rep·li·co·tive** *adj.*

**rep·li·ca·tion** (rēp'li-kā'shan) *n.* 1. A fold or a folding back. 2. A reply to an answer; a rejoinder. 3. Law. The plaintiff's response to the defendant's answer or plea. 4. An echo or a reverberation. 5. A copy or reproduction. 6. The act or process of duplicating or reproducing something. 7. Biology. The act or process by which genetic material, a cell, or an organism reproduces or makes an exact copy of itself.

**rep·li·con** (rēp'li-kōn') *n.* A genetic element that undergoes replication as an autonomous unit. [REPLIC(ATION) + -ON<sup>1</sup>.]

**re·ply** (rē-plī') *v.* **-plied**, **-ply·ing**, **-plies**. —*intr.* 1. To give an answer in speech or writing. 2. To respond by an action or a gesture. 3. To echo. 4. To return gunfire or an attack: *The big guns replied*. 5. Law. To respond to a defendant's plea. —*tr.* To say or give as an answer: *I replied that I was unable to help them*. See Synonyms at *answer*. —**re·ply** *n.*, *pl.* **-plies**. 1. A response to speech or writing. 2. A response by action or gesture. 3. Law. A plaintiff's formal response in answer to that of a defendant. [Middle English *replien*, from Old French *replier*, from Latin *replēre*, to fold back. See REPLICATE.] —**re·pli'er** *n.*

**re·po<sup>1</sup>** (rē-pō') *n.*, *pl.* **-pos**. Informal. A repurchase agreement. [Shortening and alteration of REPURCHASE AGREEMENT.]

**re·po<sup>2</sup>** (rē-pō') *n.*, *pl.* **-pos**. Informal. 1. Repossession of

merchandise or property from a buyer who has defaulted on payment. 2. Repossessed merchandise or property.

**re·po·lar·i·za·tion** (rē-pō'lär-i-zā'shan) *n.* The restoration of a polarized state across a membrane, as in a muscle fiber following contraction.

**re·po·lar·ize** (rē-pō'lär-i-ze') *intr.v.* **-ized**, **-iz·ing**, **-iz·es**. To return to a polarized state; undergo repolarization.

**re·port** (rē-pōrt' -pōrt') *n.* Abbr. **rep.**, **rept.**, **rpt.** 1. An account presented usually in detail. 2. A formal account of the proceedings or transactions of a group. 3. Often **reports**. Law. A published collection of authoritative accounts of court cases or of judicial decisions. 4. Common talk; rumor or gossip: *According to report, they eloped*. 5. Reputation; repute: *a person of bad report*. 6. An explosive noise: *the report of a rifle*. —**report** *v.*

**-port·ed**, **-port·ing**, **-ports**. —*tr.* 1. To make or present an often official, formal, or regular account of. 2. To relate or tell about; present: *report one's findings*. See Synonyms at *describe*.

3. To write or provide an account or a summation for publication or broadcast: *report the news*. 4. To submit or relate the results of considerations concerning: *The committee reported the bill*. 5. To carry back and repeat to another: *reported the rumor of a strike*. 6. To complain about or denounce: *reported them to the principal*. —*intr.* 1. To make a report. 2. To serve as a reporter for a publication, broadcasting company, or other news media. 3. To present oneself: *report for duty*. 4. To be accountable: *She reports directly to the board of directors*. —**phrasal verb**, **report out**. To return after deliberation to a legislative body for action: *The committee reported the new tax bill out*.

—**idiom. on report**. Subject to disciplinary action. [Middle English *report*, from Old French, from *reporter*, to report, from Latin *reportare*: *re-*, *re-* + *portare*, to carry; see *per-*<sup>2</sup> in Appendix.] —**re·port·a·ble** *adj.*

**re·port·age** (rē-pōr-tāzh', rē-pōr'tij, -pōr'-) *n.* 1. The reporting of news or information of general interest. 2. Something reported. [French, from *reporter*, to report, from Old French. See REPORT.]

**report card** *n.* A report of a student's progress presented periodically to a parent or guardian.

**re·port·ed·ly** (rē-pōr'tid-lē, -pōr'-) *adv.* By report; supposedly.

**re·port·er** (rē-pōr'tar, -pōr'-) *n.* Abbr. **rep.** 1. A writer, an investigator, or a presenter of news stories. 2. Law. A person who is authorized to write and issue official accounts of judicial or legislative proceedings. —**rep·or·to·ri·al** (rē-pōr-tōr'ē-al, -tōr'-, rē-pōr-) *adj.* —**rep·or·to·ri·al·ly** *adv.*

**re·pose<sup>1</sup>** (rē-pōz') *n.* 1. The act of resting or the state of being at rest. 2. Freedom from worry; peace of mind. 3. Calmness; tranquillity. See Synonyms at *rest*<sup>1</sup>. —**repose** *v.* **-posed**, **-pos·ing**, **-pos·es**. —*tr.* 1. To lay (oneself) down. 2. To rest or relax (oneself). —*intr.* 1. To lie at rest. 2. To lie dead: *repose in a grave*. 3. To lie while being supported by something. [From Middle English *reposen*, to be at rest, from Old French *reposer*, from Late Latin *repausare*, to cause to rest: Latin *re-*, *re-* + *pausare*, to rest (from Latin *pausa*, rest; see PAUSE).] —**re·pos·al** *n.* —**re·pos·er** *n.*

**re·pose<sup>2</sup>** (rē-pōz') *tr.v.* **-posed**, **-pos·ing**, **-pos·es**. To place (trust, for example) in: *The nation had reposed its hopes in a single man*. [Middle English *reposen*, to replace, from Latin *repōnere*, *repos-*, to put away. See REPOSIT.]

**re·pose<sup>3</sup>** (rē-pōz'fəl) *adj.* Marked by, conducive to, or expressing repose. —**re·pose·ful·ly** *adv.* —**re·pose·ful·ness** *n.*

**re·pos·it** (rē-pōz'it) *tr.v.* **-it·ed**, **-it·ing**, **-its**. To put away; store. [Latin *repōnere*, *deposit*: *re-*, *re-* + *pōnere*, to place; see *apo-* in Appendix.] —**re·po·si·tion** (rē-pō-zish'ən, rē-pōz'-) *n.*

**re·pos·i·to·ry** (rē-pōz'ī-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *n.*, *pl.* **-ries**. 1. A place where things may be put for safekeeping. 2. A warehouse. 3. A museum. 4. A burial vault; a tomb. 5. One that contains or is a store of something specified: *"Bone marrow is also the repository for some leukemias and lymphomas"* (Seth Rolbein). 6. One who is entrusted with secrets or confidential information.

**re·pos·sess** (rē-pā-zēs') *tr.v.* **-sesed**, **-sess·ing**, **-sess·es**.

1.a. To regain possession of. b. To reclaim possession of for failure to pay installments due. 2. To give back possession to.

—**re·pos·ses·sion** (zēsh'an) *n.*

**re·pous·sé** (rē-pōs-sā') *adj.* 1. Shaped or decorated with patterns in relief formed by hammering and pressing on the reverse side. Used especially of metal. 2. Raised in relief.

**re·poussé** *n.* 1. A design in relief. 2. The technique of hammering and pressing designs in relief. [French, past participle of *repousser*, to push back, from Old French: *re-*, *re-* + *pousser*, to push (from Latin *pulsare*, to beat, frequentative of *pellere*, to push; see REPEL).]

**repp** (rēp) *n.* Variant of **rep<sup>1</sup>**.

**re·re·hend** (rēp'ri-hēnd') *tr.v.* **-hend·ed**, **-hend·ing**, **-hends**. To reprove; censure. See Synonyms at *criticize*. [Middle English *reprehenden*, from Latin *reprehendere*: *re-*, *re-* + *prehendere*, to seize; see *ghend-* in Appendix.]

**re·re·hen·si·ble** (rēp'ri-hēn'sə-bal) *adj.* Deserving rebuke or censure; blameworthy. See Synonyms at *blameeworthy*. [Middle English, from Old French, from Late Latin *reprehensibilis*, from Latin *reprehēnsus*, past participle of *reprehendere*, to reprehend. See REPREHEND.] —**re·re·hen·si·bil·i·ty**, **re·re·hen·si·bil·i·ty** *n.* —**re·re·hen·si·ble·ness** *n.* —**re·re·hen·si·bly** *adv.*

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē be	ūr urge
i pit	th thin
i pie	th this
ī pier	hw which
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ō toe	ā about, item
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Stress marks: ' (primary);

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SECOND EDITION

*Prepared by*

J. A. SIMPSON *and* E. S. C. WEINER

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## CALC-SPAR

777

## CALCULATOR

springs which hold carbonate of lime in solution.

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 115 Firmly cemented together by stalagmitic infiltrations of calc-sinter. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 200 One of these springs... has formed, by its incrustations, an elevated mound of solid travertin, or calc-sinter. 1850 LEITCH *Muller's Ant. Art* §268. 300 In Greece... tuft and calc-sinter... were also employed.

**calc-spar** ('kælk'spo:(r)). *Min.* [see CALC-.] Calcareous spar or rhombohedral crystallized carbonate of lime.

1822 MRS. LOWRY *Convers. Min.* II. 28 Most of the fine calc-spar of Derbyshire is of a deep topaz yellow colour. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 267 Why... do the particles of carbonate of lime, assume sometimes the form of calc-spar, sometimes of aragonite?

**calc-tuff** ('kælk'taf). *Min.* [see CALC-.] A porous deposit of carbonate of lime, formed by the waters of calcareous springs; calcareous tufa.

1822 MRS. LOWRY *Convers. Min.* II. 265 Acidiferous Earthy Minerals. Calc-tuff. 1857 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. (1876) 420 Calc-tuff... is an open, porous, and somewhat earthy deposition of carbonate of lime from calcareous springs. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 722 Calctuff, an alluvial form of carbonate of calcium.

**calculability** ('kælkjulə'biliti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being calculable.

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* vi. 158 The characteristic of all such [machines] is their calculability.

**calculable** ('kælkjulə'b(ə)l). *a.* [f. L. *calculā-re* or F. *calcul-er* to calculate; see -ABLE, -BLE.] So mod. F. *calculable*. Capable of being calculated; that may be reckoned, measured, or computed.

1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 182 Eclipses... being regular and calculable. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 103 incapable of producing any regular, continuous, and calculable effect.

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 113 The connexion of physical causes and effects is known and calculable. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 332/2 There is always a calculable risk of a vacancy.

b. Of a person: Such that his action in given circumstances can be reckoned upon and estimated.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 2 He is the least consistent, reliable, and calculable of public men. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* 222 He was exactly the man to feel the utmost piquancy in a girl whom he had not found quite calculable.

**calculator** ('kælkjulə(r)). *a. Math.* [f. *CALCULUS* + -AR<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to a calculus.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 9 The rules are... extricated from algebraical process, and presented in calculus form.

†**calculary**, *sb.*? Obs. [same deriv. as next.] Grew's name for a 'congeries of little stony knots' in a pear.

1674 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. §3 The Calculary (most observable in rough-tasted, or Chock-Pears) is a Congeries of little stony Knots. 1677 — *Anat. Fruits* vi. §6 Tartaceous Grains... in some Pears... almost as hard as a Plum-stone; which I have thereupon named the Calculary. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The calculary is no vital, or essential part of the fruit. 1852 SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.* Calculary, *pierre*.

**calculary** ('kælkjuləri), *a. Med.* [ad. L. *calcularius*, f. *calculus* stone: see -ARY.] Of or pertaining to a calculus; gravelly.

1664 GAUDEN *Bp. Brownrigg 1826* Motion was tedious... to him, by reason of his calculary infirmity and corpulence.

†**calculate**, *sb.* Obs. [f. L. *calculare* to reckon: see next. Cf. *estimate* sb., and see -ATE<sup>1</sup>, <sup>2</sup>.]

A calculation, reckoning, estimate.

1695 E. BERNARD *Voy. fr. Aleppo in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 99 By a moderate Calculate there could not have been less at first than 560. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turke* III. 432 An Exact and Secret Calculate was made of the true Number. 1734 NORTON *Exem.* iii. viii. §26. 602 Nor were these Brothers mistaken in their Calculate.

**calculate** ('kælkjuleit), *v.<sup>1</sup>* [f. L. *calculāt-* ppl. stem of *calculā-re* to count, reckon, f. *calculus* a stone (see CALCULUS). Cf. It. *calcolare*, Sp., Pg. *calcular*, F. *calculer*. An early form of the pa. pple. was *calculat*, -ate, ad. L. *calculat-us*.]

1. *trans.* To estimate or determine by arithmetical or mathematical reckoning; to compute, reckon.

1572 DEE *Math. Pref.* 42 Hable to Calculate the Planetes places for all tymes. 1656 DR. Hobbes *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 92 When we calculate the magnitude and motions of heaven or earth. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 152 About 165 years, befor the Council... is the highest period from whence they can be calculat. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* iii. 35 The men looked at the ground, and calculated how much digging and other work there would be. 1864 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. §1. 223 Bradley was able to calculate the velocity of light.

b. *absol.* To perform calculations, to form an estimate.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii. 65 Why Old men, Fooles, and Children calculate. 1673 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3) Calculate, cast a count, reckon. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 35 As yet, no vote has been given which will enable us to calculate, on certain ground.

2. *ellipt.* To ascertain beforehand the time or circumstances of (an event, e.g. an eclipse, a nativity) by astrology or mathematics.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 34 A cunning man did calculate my birth And told me that by Water I should die. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* viii. 80 When they come to model Heav'n And calculate the Starrs. 1857 DE QUINCEY *China* 10 To calculate a lunar eclipse.

†3. To reckon in, count, include. *Obs.*

1643 SOBER *Sadness* 32 [He] must have been calculated in the Black-bill, if he had not taken himself off.

4. To plan or devise with forethought; to think out; to frame. *arch.*

1654 G. GODDARD in *Introd. to Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 30 For the indenture, that was calculated at Court. 1672 GREW *Idea Hist. Plants* 53 That... is a Thought not well Calculated. 1708 SWIFT *Sentiments Ch. Eng. Man Wks.* 1755 II. i. 68 He doth not think the church of England so narrowly calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. 1820 HOYLE'S *GAMES IMPR.* 171 Each [player] calculates his game without inspecting the tricks. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character Wks.* (Bohn) II. 61 The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies. It fell to their character.

5. To arrange, design, prepare, adjust, adapt, or fit for a purpose. *Const. for, or inf. with to;* now only in *passive*.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. iii. (1840) 51 This vision, though calculated for this one bishop, did generally serve for all the nonresidents. 1691 T. H. [ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 16 Voyages all calculated for the proving her against the Worm. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Prop.* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 66, I calculate my remedy for this... kingdom of Ireland, and for no other. 1732 BERKELEY *Sermon to S.P.G. Wks.* III. 250 The Christian religion was calculated for the bulk of mankind. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i. The coach was calculated to carry six regular passengers. 1848 THIRLWALL *Rem.* (1877) I. 137 The college is calculated for the reception of sixty students.

b. In the *pa. pple*. the notion of design gradually disappears, leaving merely the sense 'suited': see CALCULATED below. (Cf. the similar history of *apt*, *fit*, *adapted*, *fitted*).  
6. *intr.* To reckon or count upon or on.

1807 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) III. 109 All those may almost be calculated upon. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 114 Security in calculating upon the future. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 150 We had calculated on a quiet Sunday.

7. *U.S. colloq.* To think, opine, suppose, 'reckon'; to intend, purpose.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* II. v. (1849) 56, I calculate, that ain't no thing to make nobody afraid. 1833 MARRYAT *Peter S.* xliv. [American speaking] 'Well, captain,' said he, 'so you met with a squall?' 'I calculate not.' 1837 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* I. 291, I calculate you couldn't fault it in no particular. 1859 *Knickerbocker Mag.* XVII. (Bartlett), Mr. Crane requested those persons who calculated to join the singin' school to come forward.

†**calculate**, *v.<sup>2</sup>* Obs. [f. L. *calculus* stone, pebble; cf. *coagulate*, etc.] *intr.* To form stone in the bladder. Hence 'calculating' *ppl. a.*  
1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 197 The same... with Parsley drunk in Wine... dissolveth the stone in the bladder, and preventeth all such calculating gravel in time to come.

**calculated** ('kælkjuleitd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. *CALCULATE* *v.<sup>1</sup>* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Reckoned, estimated, devised with forethought.

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xxvi. (1880) II. 266 When he did speak it was with a calculated caution. 1930 *Economist* 12 July 59/1 This important statement had been communicated to the Press as a result either of a misunderstanding or of a 'calculated indiscretion'. 1956 R. HEINLEIN *Double Star* (1958) i. 18 You haven't any right to jeopardise everybody else by telling him. You don't know a thing about him. 'It's a calculated risk.' 1959 *Listener* 22 Oct. 672/2 Obviously, the Soviet Union is taking a calculated risk.

2. Fitted, suited, fit, apt; of a nature or character proper or likely to.

1722 DE FOR *Col. Jack* (1840) 286 The state of life that I was now in was... perfectly calculated to make a man completely happy. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) No. 52 II. 273 These interlopers... acted in a manner that was calculated to bring scandal upon the profession. 1795 SOUTHEY *Life* (1849) I. 256 Never had man so many relations so little calculated to inspire confidence. 1864 MANSEL *Lett.*, etc. (1873) 298 These transparent disguises were not calculated, and, probably, were not intended, to deceive. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* i. (1870) 3 A circumstance calculated to excite strong suspicion. 1879 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 76/2 Ireland is... well calculated for the successful prosecution of ostreoculture.

Hence 'calculatedly' *adv.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 5/1 The Freeman's Journal says... 'The gentle wooing of the new unionism was so calculatedly seductive that a temporary aberration of the people would not have been unnatural.' 1931 BELLOC *Hist. Eng.* IV. 333 Cecil's danger was great. The power of Philip which had hitherto... supported him had calculatedly floated. 1966 P. GREEN *Tr. Escarpit's Novel Computer* vii. 97 My calculatedly excessive demand left these petty chisellers absolutely dumbfounded. 1984 *Observer* 26 Feb. 33/2 Ireland is... well calculated for the successful prosecution of ostreoculture.

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2. *ellipt.* To ascertain beforehand the time or circumstances of (an event, e.g. an eclipse, a nativity) by astrology or mathematics.

*Natural Magic* xi. 292 The calculating-machine now constructing under the superintendence of the inventor [sc. Babbage]. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. 292 The greater part of the calculating-machinery. 1855 *Proc. R. Soc.* VII. 499 Report of a Committee appointed by the Council to examine the Calculating Machine of M. Scheutz. 1878 TAIT & STEWART *Unseen Univ.* ii. §80. 90 Charles Babbage, the designer of the well-known calculating engine. 1890 CONAN DOYLE *Sign of Four* ii, You really are an automaton—a calculating machine. 1901 *Nature* 11 July 268/2 The advantages of the calculating machines... are so great, and they are in so many ways preferable to logarithms where they can be used. 1955 KOESTLER *Traail of Dinosaur* 184 The calculating machines called electronic brains.

**calculating** ('kælkjuloitn), *ppl. a.<sup>1</sup>* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That calculates; esp. that shrewdly or selfishly reckons the chances of gain or advantage. **calculating boy**, a child prodigy in arithmetic.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* ix, He was calculating and mercenary. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxxii, It had been resolved, with the most calculating cruelty. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 145 Men of a harder, more sincere, less calculating religion. 1866 *North Brit. Rev.* XLV. 39 Colburn, the American 'calculating boy', who was then being exhibited as a curiosity in Dublin. 1937 H. G. WELLS *Star Begotten* vi. 91 The proportion of children of the calculating-boy and musical-prodigy type seemed to be increasing quite markedly.

Hence 'calculatingly' *adv.*

1855 Mrs. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* i. (1879) 7 Hulda Brown looked calculatingly upon the gathered material.

†**calculating**, *ppl. a.<sup>2</sup>* *Obs.* See CALCULATE *v.<sup>2</sup>*

**calculation** ('kælkjulə'shən). Also 4 *calculacion*. [a. F. *calculation*, ad. L. *calculatiōn-em*, f. *calculare* to reckon, CALCULATE. See -ATION.]

1. The action or process of reckoning; computation.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 A great magicien Shulde of his calculation, Seche de constellation, How they the cite migheten gette. *Ibid.* III. 46 He maketh his calculations, He maketh his demonstrations. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. 236 The Philosophes comen, and seyn here avys after her calculacions. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. xxv. (R.) One Bartholomew Sculpet, bath by calculation found the very day. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambl.* No. 154 If no estimate is more in danger of erroneous calculations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 412 All arithmetic and calculation have to do with number.

2. *concr.* The form in which reckoning is made; its product or result.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 134 If we suppose our present calculation, the Phoenix now in nature will be the sixth from the Creation. 1812 JANE AUSTEN *Mans. Park* (1851) 8 If the first calculation is wrong, we make a second better. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. 125 This calculation could not long suit the revenue.

3. Estimate of probability, forecast.

1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men* vi. *Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 372 His very attack was never the inspiration of courage, but the result of calculation. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. 142 Hitherto, he had advanced on his career without calculation. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 470 The lazy gossips of the port, Abhorrent of a calculation crost.

**calculational**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to calculation.

1874 PIAZZI SMYTH *Our Inherit.* ii. 14 Knowing well the numerical and calculational value of π.

†**calculative**, *a.<sup>1</sup>* *Med.* ? *Obs.* [f. CALCUL-US + -ATIVE.] Liable to calculary disease.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 189 Foment applied to pleuritical persons, as also to the calculative.

**calculative** ('kælkjulətiv), *a.<sup>2</sup>* [f. CALCULATE *v.<sup>1</sup>*; see -ATIVE.] Of or pertaining to calculation; given to calculating.

c. 1766 BURKE *Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 389 Habits of calculative dealings. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 397 Extraordinary calculative powers. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. xix. v. 170 Daun... sits expectant; elaborately calculative.

**calculator** ('kælkjuloit(r)). [a. L. *calculatōr*, n. of agent f. *calculat-are*, corresp. to F. *calculateur*: see CALCULATE and -OR.]

1. One who calculates; a reckoner.

c. 1830 WYCLIF *Sel.* Wks. II. 408 Siche ben many calculatōrs. 1611 COTGR. *Calculatōr*, a reckoner, calculator. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 227 Calculators of Nativities. 1841 THACKERAY *Sec. Fun.* Nap. ii. (Pock. ed. 1887) 321 Economists and calculators. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess. Experience* Nature hates calculators; her methods are salutary and impulsive.

2. a. A set of tables to facilitate calculations.

b. A mechanical contrivance for performing certain calculations; a calculating machine.

1784 THOMSON (*title*) The Universal Calculator. 1824 W. WALTON (*Title*) The Complete Calculator.. and Universal Ready Reckoner. 1876 S. *Kensington Museum Catal.* No. 831 This screw bears a calculator which serves to read angular displacements of less than 20 seconds.

c. An electronic device for performing calculations, now esp. one that is preprogrammed; spec. (more fully *pocket calculator*) a flat hand-held calculator with a keyboard and visual display.

Formerly used where *calculator* appears.

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VOLUME IX

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# Case 6:12-cv-00100-JRG

7. Mus. [Musical instruments] Temperament (see MEAN TONE).

**1811 BUSBY Dict. Mus.** (ed. 3), *Modification*, a term applied to that temperament of the sounds of instruments whose tones are fixed, which gives a greater degree of perfection to one key than another, and produces between them a characteristic difference, as in organs, harpsichords, and piano-fortes.

**modificational** (modif'keʃənəl), *a.* [f. MODIFICATION + -AL.] Having the nature of, or arising from, modification. So modifi'cationally *adv.*

**1908 Atheneum** 11 July 47/2 Many of the unfit are only modificationally unfit. **1924 J. A. THOMPSON** in *Glasgow Herald* 19 July 4 When we put aside these parasitic diseases and modificational diseases, there remain those that may be called constitutional.

**modificative** ('modifikeɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *modificātivus*, f. ppl. stem of L. *modificare* to MODIFY; see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *modificatif*, -ive (18th c.)] *a.* adj. That has the property of modifying. *b.* *sb.* Something that modifies; a modifying word or clause.

**1661 FULLER Worthies, Gen.** (1662) i. 50 The Spirit of Truth it self, where Numbers and Measures are concerned, useth the aforesaid Modificatives ['almost', 'very nigh']. **1685 H. MORE Paralip. Prophet.** 487 And though it be true that the Settlement of the Reformation is a further Perfection added thereto, yet that is but a modificative Addition to it, but that which is the main, the form and substance of the Reformation was before. **1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl.**, *Modificative*, something that modifies, or gives a thing a certain manner of being. *Ibid.* This last kind of words, which serve to modify nouns and verbs, since they have no general name in the common grammars, he [Buffier] chuses to call *modificatives*. **1832 BENTHAM Language Wks.** 1843 VIII. 317/2 In this case put the modificative clause before the clause intended to be modified.

**modifier** ('modifikeɪtə(r)), *rare.* [a. L. *modificātor*, agent-n. f. *modificāre* to MODIFY.] = MODIFIER. Also (repr. Sp. *modificador*) a member of a political party in Spain c1823 which advocated the modification as opposed to the abolition of the constitution.

**1824 Westm. Rev.** Apr. 325 The drift of this gross policy was too obvious; yet with it he aimed to satisfy the modifiers. **1889 Science** 8 Nov. 318/1 Sulphuretted hydrogen, a modifier of the skin and of mucous membranes.

**modificatory** ('modifikeɪtəri), *a.* [f. prec. + -ORY<sup>2</sup>.] Modifying; tending to modify.

**1824 Westm. Rev.** Apr. 318 The modificatory party in Spain believed that the epoch of triumph was now at hand. **1861 MAX MÜLLER Sci. Lang.** Ser. i. viii. 297 In Turkish.. all modificatory syllables are placed at the end of the root. **1864 Ibid.** Ser. i. viii. (1868) 326 Here 'j' and 'dh' are clearly modificatory letters.

**modified** ('modifaid), *ppl. a.* [f. MODIFY v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] In senses of the verb: Limited, altered, qualified, etc. **modified logic**: see quot 1837-8. **Modified Standard (English)**: see quot. 1934-

**1456 SIR G. HAYE Law Arms (S.T.S.)** 126 Vassaliss ar behaldyn to thair baroun in speciale jurisdictioun modifyt, and to the king in generale. **1668 Min. Baron Crt. Stichill** (1695) 53 Three punds sevin shillings for the modified pryce thereof. **1695 LOCKE Hum. Und.** iii. xviii. 57 The names, which in several arts have been.. applied to several complex ideas of modified actions. **1837 DISRAELI Venetia** ii. ii. An uncertain light, or rather modified darkness, that seemed the sky. **1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON Logic** iv. (1860) I. fo What I have called Modified Logic is identical with what Kant and other philosophers have denominated Applied Logic (*Anwendbare Logik, Logica applicata*). **1845 Proc. Philol. Soc.** II. 166 The modified word is not, as with us, the predicate or qualifying noun, but the subject or leading one. **1845 McCULLOCH Taxation** I. i. (1852) 61 Proprietors of estates subject to a variable land-tax have, in fact, only a modified right of property in them. **1868 OUSELEY Harmony** xv. 175 We may also take the third below,.. and thus get a new bass, or as it is called, a modified bass. **1866 HUXLEY Physiol.** xii. (1869) 314 The crystalline lens is composed of fibres which are the modified cells of the epidermis. **1913 H. C. WYLD in Mod. Lang. Teaching** IX. 262/2 London English is a totally different thing from Received Standard: it is merely one of the many provincialisms, such as are heard in large cities, which fall under the designation of Modified Standard. **1914 — Short Hist. English** ix. 236 It seems probable that the influence of Modified Standard, that is, of forms of English differentiated out of Received Standard by factors of social isolation, will have to be admitted and studied in the future. **1934 — in S.P.E. Tract XXXIX.** 604 Thousands of persons speak a form of English which is neither a local dialect, nor what some would call 'good English'. For this latter type,.. I proposed the term Modified Standard.. to cover all the various types of English .. which.. while they adhere, on the whole, to the Standard, especially in accidence and syntax, are nevertheless more or less deeply affected, either by provincialism, or by .. vulgarism, in pronunciation. **1940 J. H. JAGGER English in Future** i. 15 Changes [in Standard English].. have been mainly due to the influence of the various forms of Modified Standard—to accept Professor Wyld's terms—upon each other and upon Received Standard.

**modifier** ('modifai(r)). [f. MODIFY v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] *1. a.* One who or a thing which modifies (see the vb.).

**1853 Acts Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scot.** (Maitland Cl.) II. 636 A request shall be made to the modifiers for that effect. **1857 Ibid.** 726 The brethren agreeeth, that certane of their number be adjoyned with the Lords Modifiers, to perfyte the

## Document 1275 Filed 08/22/13

*August 22, 2013, this present year. In the Name and Glamill's Lux O. 108 That universal Spirit of Nature is most certainly the Mover of the Matter of the World, and the Modifier thereof. **1757 HUME Nat. Hist. Relig.** vi. in *Four Diss.* 47 That a limited deity.. should in the end be represented as sovereign maker and modifier of the universe. **1860 MAURY Phys. Geog. (Low)** xxi. 474 A powerful modifier of climate is the latent heat of vapour in the air. **1868 G. MACDONALD R. Falconer** I. 243 We shall have.. more modifiers and completers, and fewer inventors. **1890 Anthony's Photogr. Bull.** III. 372 Colored media recommended as screens or modifiers of the light.*

*b. Genetics.* Any gene which modifies the phenotypic expression of a gene at another locus.

**1915 T. H. MORGAN et al. Mechanism Mendelian Heredity** viii. 203 The F<sub>2</sub> from the crosses to self-color indicate that such modifiers are really present in the rats. **1919 Jnl. Exper. Zool.** XXVIII. 337 (headings) Specific modifiers of eosin eye color in *Drosophila melanogaster*. **1931 E. B. Ford Mendelism & Evolution** II. iii. 49 If, however, another mutation controlling similar characters were to arise, such an old and ineffective gene might show itself as a 'specific modifier'. **1968 R. D. MARTIN tr. Wickler's Mimicry in Plants & Animals** ii. 33 Such modified genes can switch the other genes on or off or alter their functional level so as to improve the correspondence of the mimic with the model. **1971 LEVITAN & MONTAGU Textbk. Human Genetics** xvi. 595 This [sc. gene interaction] is a very broad term and covers everything from genes whose interaction.. is so intimate that they must be considered part of the same operating unit, to genes whose activities impinge only in a most indirect manner (and so are thought of as vague 'modifiers').

*2. spec. in Gram.* (see MODIFY v. 6). *a.* A word, phrase, or clause which modifies another.

**1865 TYLOR Early Hist. Man.** ii. 26 A third construction [sc. of sentences] is common..; the modifier after the modified. **1924 H. E. PALMER Gram. Spoken Eng.** II. 68 Possessives used as Modifiers. (Generally known as 'possessive adjectives') **1933 L. BLOOMFIELD Lang.** xii. 194 A prepositional expression and an accusative expression.. appearing in entirely different syntactic positions (e.g. as a modifier of verbs: *sit beside John*, or of nouns: *the boy beside John*). **1961 R. B. LONG Sentence & its Parts** 490 In the commonest type of syntactic combination, a word-or-multiword unit, a head, combines with another or others, a modifier or modifiers, and determines the syntactic character of the total combination. **1970 G. C. LERSCH Survey Structural Ling.** vi. 107 Modifiers.. such as grammatical number, or article, which are centripetal.. indicate the value—singular or plural, definite or indefinite —of the particular element to which they are attached.

*b. A phonetic sign or symbol which modifies a character.*

**1899 H. SWEET Practical Study of Languages** iii. 21 Thus, if there is a special mark or modified to express voice, the absence of that modifier necessarily implies breath. **1911 Encycl. Brit.** XXI. 462/1 The Organic Alphabet especially makes a large use of modifiers—characters which are added to the other symbols to indicate nasal, palatal, &c., modifications of the sounds represented by italic letters in the Narrow Romic transcription; thus (In) = nasalized (I).

**modify** ('modifai), *v.* Also 4-7 modefie, -fy (e. [a. F. *modifier* (14th c.), ad. L. *modificāre* -āri to limit, moderate, f. mod-us MODE] see -FY.]

*† 1. trans.* To limit, restrain, keep within bounds and measure. *Obs.*

**1390 GOWER Conf.** III. 157 A king after the reule is holde To modifie and to adresa His yiftes upon such largesse That he mesure noght excede. **Ibid.** 233 The rule of Policie, Wherof a king schal modefie The fleischly lustes of nature. **c. 1440 Promp. Paro.** 341/1 Modifyng, or settyn yn mene course of resone.

*† 2. To appease, assuage. Obs.*

**1530 PALSQR.** 639/2, I. modifye, I temperate, je me modifie.. What though he speke a hastyte worde you muste modifye your selfe.

*2. To alter in the direction of moderation or lenity; to make less severe, rigorous, or decided; to qualify, tone down, moderate. (Tends to merge in the wider sense 4.)*

**1386 CHAUCER Kn't. T.** 1864 Wherfore to shapen pat they shal nat dye He woldis his firste purpos modifie. **1426 LVGD. De Guil. Pilgr.** 24376, I. .. prayed hym.. that he wold.. modefeyen his vengeaunce, and to with-drawe his iugement. **c. 1480 HENRYSON Test. Cress.** 299 The pane of Crescide for to modify. **1509 HAWES Past. Pleas.** xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 174 Your hasty domme loke that ye modefy. **1610 DONNE Pseudo-martyr** 184 For so Mariana modefies his Doctrine, that the Prince should not execute any Clergy man, though he deserue it. **1756 BURKE Subl. & B.** IV. xxv. The great has terrour for its basis; which, when it is modified, causes that emotion in the mind, which I have called astonishment. **1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.** (1837) X. 382 Upon the whole I conceive that it would be best for the court to modify their sentence. **1819 BYRON Juan** II. lxiii, They did their best to modify their case. **1859 LANG Wand. India** 402 There is generally a light breeze to modify the heat. **1869 TOZER Highl. Turkey** II. 264 In fairy tales.. inconsistencies are.. modified and softened down. **1873 MISS BRADDON Milly Darrell** xii, I suppose that medicine was intended to modify those attacks of sickness from which she has suffered so much.

*3. a. Philos.* To determine (a substance or other entity) into a particular 'mode' or modes; to give (an object) its particular modality or form of being.

*the previous Concuse of God, as the first cause, doth according to its mode modifie and determine all the actions of second causes. **1678 GALE Crt. Gentiles** iv. iii. vi. 190 He doth by a particular efficacious concuse so modifie and determine the entitative act, as that the natural specification and individuation thereof may be ascribed to him as the God of Nature. **1766 PHILLIPS** (ed. Kersey), *Modify..* In Philosophy, to give the Modality or manner of Existence. **1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl.** s.v. *Spinozism*, Whence it follows, that the substance modified by the square figure cannot be the same substance with that modified by the round figure.*

*† b. gen.* To differentiate into a variety of forms; to distinguish or diversify by investing with specific characteristics. *Obs.* (merged in 4).

**1669 HOLDER Elem. Speech** 32 They [letters] modifit and discriminate the Voice without appearing to discontinue it. **1695 LOCKE Hum. Und.** ii. xviii. §2 Sounds.. are modified by diversity of notes of different length put together, which make that complex idea called a tune. **Ibid.** 56 Some others of the simple ideas.. have been thus modified to a great variety of complex ideas. **1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & F.** 278 More than twice Seven Plates are differently Modified to invite the Palate to Luxury. **1704 NEWTON Opticks** (1721) 101 And therefore the differences of these Colours from one another do not arise from the different Confines of Shadow, whereby Light is variously modified, as hath hereto been the Opinion of Philosophers. **1777 SIR W. JONES Ess. Imit. Arts Poems**, etc. 207 As the passions are differently modified in different men.

*4. To make partial changes in; to change (an object) in respect of some of its qualities; to alter or vary without radical transformation.*

**1780 BURKE Corr.** (1844) II. 387, I confess I see no cause to change, or to modify, my opinion on that subject. **1791 FEARNE Cont. Remainders** (ed. 4) I. 108 Words of limitation operate by reference to or connection with other words, and extend or modify the estate given by those other words. **1798 MALTHUS Popul.** III. vii. (1806) II. 211 Others employ themselves in modifying the raw materials of nature into the forms best suited to the gratification of man. **1834 Tait's Mag.** I. 184/1 Measures of improvement so often mutilated, or, as the word is, 'modified' (by the House of Lords). **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** iii. I. 321 There are, however, some important parts of his character still to be noted, which will greatly modify this estimate. **1863 H. COX INSTIT.** i. iv. 18 The Crown must either assent to or reject bills in Parliament, but cannot modify them. **1878 HUXLEY Physiogr.** xvii. 273 The agents which are now at work in modifying the crust of the earth.

*b. To alter so as to adapt (to). rare.*

**1800 Med. Jnl.** III. 514 Every medical man.. will know how to modify its dose and formula to the existing circumstances of his patient.

*5. Scots Law.* To assess, decree (a payment of money, a fine, costs); to award (a payment) to a person; esp. to determine the amount of a parish minister's stipend. *† Also absol.*

**1557 Sc. Acts Jas.** II (1814) II. 51/1 Vnder sik paynes and vnlaue ac barone or lordis shall modify. **1524 Extracts Aberdeen Reg.** (1844) I. 108 To pass and modify the provest and Johne Colissons expensis. **1539 Ibid.** 160 The provest and baileis.. modefit ane mendis for the said myersonyng, as after folowis. **1569 Acts Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scott.** (Maitland Cl.) I. 164 Every Superintendent.. shall modify the stipends, augment or diminish the same, as occasione shall serve. **1583 Reg. Privy Council Scot.** III. 508 [The Lords of Council therefore] modifis to hir the sowme of twentie schillings to be paid to hir. **1632 LITHGOW Trav.** viii. 351, I received in compensation of my abuses.. fifty Florentine Crownes of gold, being modified by the Duke him selfe. **1754 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process** (ed. 2) 118 May it therefore please your Lordship.. to modify the sum for which your Petitioners are to find bail. **1754 ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law** (1809) 53 A commission of Parliament was appointed.. for.. modifying stipends to ministers out of the teinds. **1833 Act 3 & 4 Will.** IV c. 46 §117 Such penalty.. may be recovered by summary complaint to the sheriff.. with such expences therefor as shall be modified by him. **1838 W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.** s.v. *Modification*. The stipend.. must be modified in grain or virtual, and paid in money.

*6. Gram.* *a.* To limit or qualify the sense of (a word, phrase, or sentence).

*1727-41* [see MODIFICATIVE sb.]. **1797 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 3) VIII. 72/1 The usual effect of adjectives.. is to modify or particularise a general term. **1845 Encycl. Metrop.** I. 70/1 The adverb.. is used to modify an adjective, or a verb, or other adverb.

*b. To change (a vowel) by 'umlaut'.*

**1845 J. M. KEMBLE** in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 138 The short u continues to represent the Gothic u.., where it has not been dulled into o, or modified by a following i or e into y.

*7. Cryst.* (See quot.)

**1823 H. J. BROOKE** *Introd. Crystallogr.* 24 The new planes produced by decrements are denominated secondary planes, and the primary form, when altered in shape by the interference of secondary planes, is said to be modified on the edges or angles on which the secondary planes have been produced. *Ibid.* 96 Crystals rarely present themselves under their respective primary forms; they are usually modified by new planes, producing secondary crystals.

**modifying** ('modifam), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb MODIFY.

**1643 in Dundee Charters** (1880) 86 The said Provest.. shall compeir.. and their Judiciallie consent to the modefying of the forsaid sowmes as ane constant yearly stipend to thair persone. **1692 R. L'ESTRANGE Fables** ccxv. 188 All this Descanting, and Modifying upon the Matter. **1853 W. JAY Autobiog.** xvii. (1855) 163 General principles of church-government, which will admit.. of considerable modifying in their application.

**modifying**, *vbl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That modifies.

**1793 BEDDOES Math. Evid.** 145 Indeed, except as to the sound of a language, it is indifferent whether these modifying words are prefixed or suffixed. **1823 H. J. BROOKE Introd. Crystallogr.** 113 When the modifying planes first

# THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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**†re'pignorate, -erate, v.** Obs. -<sup>0</sup>. [ad. ppl. stem of L. *repignorare*, *-erāre*; see IMPIGNORATE.] 'To redeem a pledge.' So **†re'pignoration**.

1623 COCKERAM. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cooper].

**†re'pike.** Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [app. f. REPIQUE v.] ? Recuperative or repulsive action.

1687 BEVERLEY *Expos. Song of Songs* Concl., So the Repike Of untun'd Ears its True sounds back do strike With Disacceptance.

**repillestok**, obs. form of RIPPLESTOCK.

**re'pin** (ri'pin), v. [RE- 5 a.] To pin again.

1859 READE *Love me xxvii.* Eve sily repinned it on him. 1885 LOCH *Workshop Receipts Ser. iv.* 286/1 The great points in repinning are to drive the pin [etc.]

**†re'pine, sb.** Obs. [f. the vb.] The (or an) act of repining; discontent, grudge.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 490 Were never four such lamps, together mixt, Had not his clou'd with his brows repine. 1600 HOLLAND *Lity* 96 Not.. iterating still his praises for fear of heaping more matter of envy and repine. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dodge* 4 What I must, that I will do, without so much as a repine or a struggle.

**repine (ri'pain), v.** Also 6-7 repyne. [app. f. RE- + PINE v., but the formation is unusual.]

1. intr. To feel or manifest discontent or dissatisfaction; to fret, murmur, or complain. Also const. against, at, †to.

1530 Crt. of Love 1262 Enuy will grutch, repining at his wele. 1530 PAISGR. 686/2 Thou repynest agaynst all thynghe that I do. 1549 LATIMER 3rd Serm. bef. Edu. VI (Arb.) 79 It was never hard in leurye that the people repyned or sayed. The kyng is a child. 1508 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion xxvi.* (1616) 263 Looke .. that thou repine not to this light. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. St. Ambrose i. 118 One .. is repined at, because he hath some of the inheritance. 1671 MILTON P.R. ii. 94, I will not argue that, nor will repine. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. (ed. 2) 97 Repine w/out witness in a world like this? 1771 JUNIUS *Lett. lvi.* (1788) 311 Religious men .. make it the last effort of their piety not to repine against Providence. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk. I.* 185 Through the long and weary day he repines at his unhappy lot. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 196 Why repine? There's ever someone lives although ourselves be dead!

fig. 1808 SCOTT *Marm. iv. x.* From pool to eddy.. You hear her streams repine.

b. Const. with that or in.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 110 He had repined or disdained, that any man should fare well, or be well clothed, but hymself. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 66 We ought not to kicke upp the heele, as repining to live in that state, whereunto by birth we were ordeneid. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 74 O see how men repine, That you so long conceald, should gull the time. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) i. 348 We continue still to repine that our neighbours should possess any art, industry, and invention. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 107, I shall ne'er Contend to save them nor repine to see Their fall.

c. To long discontentedly for something. rare.

1742 GRAY *Sonn. Death West* 5 These Ears, alas, for other Notes repine. 1827 HALLAN *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 153 The worship of the church was frequented by multitudes who secretly repined for a change.

†2. trans. To regard with discontent or dissatisfaction; to fret or murmur at; †to grudge to one.

1577 HAMNER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 223 So that none in this behalfe can repine or gainsay vs. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* vi. vii. 26 In Signe Of servile yoke, that nobler harts repine. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 13 Wouldest thou have permitted this to thy fellow servant, that repinest it to thy master? 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 173 Contented with so much favour as was never repined. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 48 (1794) II. 218 She repined, for their own sakes, the malignities of her sex.

Hence **†re'pineful a.**, discontented (obs.); repinenment, repining, discontent. rare.

1655 SHIRLEY *Polit.* III. ii. Most repineful, spleeny. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 301 Now am I relapsed into all the dissatisfied repinenment of a true English grumbling voluntary. 1818 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) I. 274 You shall see this man.. accompanied by repinenment, regret, and contempt, sink into poverty and misery.

**repiner (ri'paine(r)).** [f. prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who repines or is discontented; a grumbler.

1551 ASCHAM *Lett. to E. Raven* 23 Feb., He is likely to make.. the Germans, of secret repiners, open foes. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 91 To occasion these repiners feel the smart of their counsell. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 91 He is a scoffer, derider, and repiner. 1750 BERKELEY *Max. conc. Patriotism* 523 We are not to think.. every splenetic repiner against a court is therefore a patriot. 1805 A. WILSON *Epist. to A. Clarke*, Heaven.. showers with fury dread, Tormenting ills on the repiner's head. 1854 WHITTIER *Maud Muller* 102 Alas!.. For rich repiner and household drudge!

**repining (ri'paine(n)), vbl. sb.** [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the vb., or an instance of this; discontent, grumbling, fretting.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 34 It is not therefore repynynge, rebelling, or resisting gods ordinance, that wyll amende euyl rulers. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 266 After some repining he was satisfied therewith. 1663 PEPPYS *Diary* 15 May, Whiche the world takes notice of, even to some repinings. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ Repinings, and secret Murmurs of Heart. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xxi. 342 Let thy repinings cease, Oh! man of sin, for they thy guilt increase.

1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* i. (1875) 6 Workmen..,

who gave him at times no little trouble by their repinings and complaints.

**repining (ri'paine(n)), ppl. a.** [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That repines; given to repining; characterized by, or of the nature of, repining.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 223 One of the repinings fellowes in the world. c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXV.* ii, No more.. Daunce on in words your old repyning measure. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 432 There was never a more repining people. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. i. 275 Let Bajazet Bend to his Yoak repining Slaves by force. 1782 COPWER *Cricket* 30 Wretched man, whose years are spent in repining discontent. 1877 BRYANT *Voice Autumn* i, There comes, from yonder height, A soft repining sound.

Hence **†re'pinning adu.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. xviii.* 2 They that.. afterward repyningly restrayne his power. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1634) II. 651 They repyningly quarrelled with him in their wants in the wilderness. 1782 MISS BURNET *Cecilia* iv. x, She began.. repyningly to relate her misfortunes. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Nov. 443/2 Dwelling repyningly on what I have not.

**repique (ri'pick), sb.** Also 7-peak, peek, -picque. [ad. F. *repic* = It. *ripicco*: see RE- and PIQUE.] In *Piquet*, the winning of thirty points on cards alone before beginning to play (and before the adversary begins to count), entitling the player to begin his score at ninety. Also fig.

1668 TEMPLE *Lett. Lt. Arlington Wks.* 1731 II. 93 In their Audiences .. the Cards commonly run high, and all is Picque and Repique between them. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Repeal [1696 Repeal]*.. a term in the Game of Picquet. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 58 The youngers Blank shall bar the former and hinder his Picq and Repicq [*printed* Picy and Repicy]. 1721 CIBBER *School-boy* i, I constantly receive my Rent in nothing but Repiques, Capotts, Gamons, and Doublets. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxv, His score was 90 to 35, and he was elder hand; but a momentous repique decided it in favour of his adversary. 1830 'EDIRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 Carte-blanche counts first, and consequently saves piques and repiques. 1859 WRAXALL tr. R. Houdin iv. 39 When the cards are dealt out, I will leave you to select the hand you think will enable you best to prevent a repique.

**repique (ri'pick), v.** [f. prec.]

1. trans. To score a repique against (the opposing player in piquet).

1659 *Shuffl. Cutting & Deel.* 8, I was Pickquet the last, but am now repickqt. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* II. 104 We agreed to play for fifty Piecess the Party; I repiqu'd him eight Times in a dozen. 1755 ED. MOORE in *World No. 154* (1772) III. 297 He was most cruelly repiqued when he wanted but two points of the game. 1830 'EDIRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 49 It also piques and repiques the adversary, in the same manner as if those points were reckoned in any other way.

†b. ? To repel, resist. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1687 BEVERLEY *Expos. Song of Songs* 27 Those enterweaves of Holy Order like The well-curl'd Locks, all falsehood that Repique.

†c. Used as an imprecation. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. i, Repique the rascal. He promis'd to be here before me.

2. intr. To win a repique.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* V. 278 He picqu'd, and repiqu'd so oft.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* i, He was obstinately bent on repiquing. 1895 SNAITH *Dorothy Marven* vi, The mysteries of sword and musket were discarded for those.. of piquing, repiquing and capotting.

**repit**, obs. form of RIPPI.

**replace (ri'pleis), v.** [f. RE- 5 a + PLACE v., perh. after F. *remplacer* (1549) or, in late use, *replacer* (17th c.).]

1. trans. To restore to a previous place or position; to put back again in (or into) a place.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxix, A third.. Sweares if they would, he would attempt the thing To chaste th' usurper, and replace their king. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 32 This princess.. made her design.. to see the majesty royal of England once again replaced in her house. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 12 They.. replaced Lambert, and all the rest who had been cashiered by Cromwell, into their own charges again. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1846) II. 296 The King has consented to give two cardomons to replace the great families of Somerset and Northumberland. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 61 Drawings are made, after each of which the card is replaced. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1918/2 A bridge by which the wheels of cars are replaced upon the track.

refl. 1707 CURIOS, in *Husb. & Gard.* 352 This Emulation, that Matter always retains, to.. replace it self.. in the same Figure, which.. Nature originally impressed on it.

2. To take the place of, become a substitute for (a person or thing). Freq. in passive, const. by (the new person or thing).

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 53 Though many have plucked a branch from it, it is always quickly replaced by another. 1756 LD. BARRINGTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. IV. 383 Sir Edward Hawke, and Captain Saunders.. went to replace Admirals Byng and West. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 61 The Moon.. goes to replace him [the Sun] there, and appears perpetually above the Horizon. 1823 COLEBROOKE in *St. Cape G. Hope* 346 The paper [money] would be seasonably replaced by a metallic currency. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 56 The orchards, also, which in Jersey may be said to replace parks, are not very numerous.

b. **Crystal.** (See quotes.)

1847 WEBSTER, *Replaced*, in mineralogy, a term used when a crystal has one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 51 A quoin or an edge is

said to be replaced, when it is cut off by one or more faces of another simple form.

3. To fill the place of (a person or thing) with or by a substitute.

1765 *Musem Rust.* IV. 173 You must.. replace such as have failed, with the best and most likely plants. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. iii, Thou wouldest not replace such extinct Lie by a new Lie. 1853 MAURICE *Propri. & Kings* xi. 269 They talked of replacing buildings of brick with buildings of stone. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr. & Magn.* I. 262 Let us replace *S* by another closed surface.

b. To provide or procure a substitute or equivalent in place of (a person or thing).

1796 SOUTHHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 424 A convent, founded for twenty religious, that has thirty now, should not be permitted to replace ten when they died. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 144, I pity him for the loss of such a treasure as he will not easily replace. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* II. vi. 71 The natives to the south have lost nearly all their walrus-lines.. and will be unable to replace them till the return of the seal.

4. To return or restore to one. rare<sup>-1</sup>.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* II. iii. I. 403 Whatever part of his stock a man employs as a capital, he always expects it to be replaced to him with a profit.

Hence **re'placed** ppl. a.; **re'placing vbl. sb.**

1865 MANSFIELD *Salts* 241 The belief.. that the replaced or conjugated Hydrogen is the whole Hydrogen of a certain proportion of integral water. 1884 *Month. Weekly Times* 11 Oct. 5/6 The replacing of the tracery of the cloisters.. is.. proceeding bay by bay. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 750/2 *Replacing Apparatus*, for the replacing of derailed rolling stock upon the line.

**replace (ri'pleis), a. rare.** [f. the vb.] Designed to replace something that is worn out or is being discarded.

1927 *Daily Tel.* 10 May 4/5 The life of the first tracks was about 2,000 miles... The replace tracks.. embody such obvious improvements that they will undoubtedly give a much longer life.

**replaces'ability.** [f. REPLACEABLE a.: see -ABILITY.] The state, property, or condition of being replaceable.

1890 in WEBSTER. 1907 A. W. POLLARD *Bks. in House* 37 As to what should be sold and what kept, the one sovereign test is that of replaceability. 1959 P. F. STRAWSON *Individuals* v. 161 Replaceability by quantifier and variable.

**replaceable (ri'pleisab(ə)l), a.** [f. REPLACE v. + -ABLE.] a. That may be replaced.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 236 The concurring individuals.. appear but as insignificant and replaceable instruments. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 159 The four atoms of hydrogen being replaceable.. by metals.

b. **absol.** in *Chem.*, denoting those hydrogen atoms in an acid which may be replaced by base.

1895 W. A. TILDEN *Intro. Study of Chem. Philos.* (ed. 8) xv. 140 Tartaric acid is a case of similar kind. Its molecular formula cannot be less than  $C_4H_8O_6$ , on account of the existence of the double tartarates, which prove that the acid contains two replaceable basic hydrogen atoms. 1930 W. R. ANDERSON *School Cert. Chem.* iv. 47 With sulphuric acid we can get a salt by turning out half the hydrogen present, but this salt still contains replaceable hydrogen. 1962 PARKES & HARRISON *Basic Physical & Inorg. Chem.* xv. 202 A normal salt is one in which all the replaceable hydrogen of the acid and the hydroxyl (or oxygen) of the base have reacted to form water.

**re'placement.** [f. as prec. + -MENT.] 1. a. The act or process of replacing in various senses; the fact of being replaced.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* II. iii, That part of the annual produce destined to the replacement of that capital. 1831 T. HOPE *Ess. Origin Man* I. 45 The word eternal seems only.. to express.. a constant replacement of portions of time already gone by. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 212 There is more wearing-out than replacement by synthetic means.

attrib. 1896 tr. BOAS' *Text-Bk. Zool.* 416 Replacement teeth are formed continuously throughout life. 1898 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* V. 954 A proliferative fibrosis.. as opposed to mere 'replacement fibrosis'.

b. **absol.** in *Min.* The dissolution of one mineral and the simultaneous deposition of another in its place. Freq. attrib.

1906 *Econ. Geol.* I. 839 As a general term synonymous with 'metasomatism', 'replacement' is preferable to 'substitution'. 1911 *Ibid.* VI. 534 Replacement ore-bodies are generally associated with fissures.. capable of conducting solutions from considerable distances. 1928 W. LINDGREN *Min. Deposits* (ed. 3) ii. 27 Metallic ores are often formed by replacement. *Ibid.* xxviii. 739 The quartz monzonite contains a great number of replacement veins carrying much tourmaline. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol.* N.Z. iii. 23/2 The ore-shoots are typical replacement-bodies of quartz, mullock and pug along narrow shear. 1970 K. C. JACKSON *Textbk. Lithol.* iv. 196 Crystal growth, particularly where replacement is important, often results in inclusions of unincorporated minerals in the growing crystal. 1972 M. H. BATTEY *Mineral. for Students* vi. 160/1 Deposition is also influenced by the nature of the country-rocks. The fluids react with these.. to produce replacement deposits in the neighbourhood of the vein fissures.

2. Something which or someone who replaces another.

1894 Q. *Jrnl. Geol. Soc. L.* 383 The hypothesis that the rock is a siliceous replacement of a limestone. 1934 H. G. WELLS *Explor. Autobiogr.* I. ii. 62 He.. sold little, I think, but jam-pots and preserving jars to the gentlemen's houses around about, and occasional.. table glass and replacements. 1944 Yank 26 May 3 At the Rapido some replacements couldn't tell the difference between our fire and Jerry's. 1954 W. FAULKNER *Table 4* The original regiment had been raised in this district.. And most of its subsequent replacements had been drawn from this same district. 1973